

eral Accounting Office. But nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such bank, or through United States disbursing officers, or otherwise, when instructed or required so to do by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of remitting surplus funds from one post office to another. (R. S. §§ 4046, 4053; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 225, 35 Stat. 1133; June 10, 1921, c. 18, § 304, 42 Stat. 24.)

§ 356. (Criminal Code, section 226.) **Employees interested in mail contracts.** Whoever, being a person employed in the Postal Service, shall become interested in any contract for carrying the mail, or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any contractor or person offering to become a contractor in any business before the department, shall be immediately dismissed from office, and shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (R. S. § 412; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 226, 35 Stat. 1134.)

See section 136 of Title 39.

§ 357. (Criminal Code, section 227.) **Fraudulent use of official envelopes.** Whoever shall make use of any official envelope, label, or indorsement authorized by law, to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his private letter, packet, package, or other matter in the mail, shall be fined not more than \$300. (Mar. 3, 1877, c. 103, § 5, 19 Stat. 335; Mar. 3, 1879, c. 180, § 29, 20 Stat. 362; July 5, 1884, c. 234, § 3, 23 Stat. 158; July 2, 1886, c. 611, 24 Stat. 122; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 227, 35 Stat. 1134.)

§ 358. (Criminal Code, section 228.) **Fraudulently increasing weight of mail.** Whoever shall place or cause to be placed any matter in the mails during the regular weighing period, for the purpose of increasing the weight of the mail, with intent to cause an increase in the compensation of the railroad mail carrier over whose route such mail may pass, shall be fined not more than \$20,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 13, 1898, c. 446, § 1, 30 Stat. 442; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 228, 35 Stat. 1134.)

§ 359. (Criminal Code, section 229.) **Offenses against foreign mail in transit; indictments.** Every foreign mail, shall, while being transported across the territory of the United States under authority of law, be taken and deemed to be a mail of the United States so far as to make any violation thereof, or depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offense of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the mail was a mail of the United States; and in any indictment or information for any such offense, the mail, or any part thereof, may be alleged to be, and on the trial of any such indictment or information it shall be deemed and held to be, a mail or part of a mail of the United States. (R. S. § 4013; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 229, 35 Stat. 1134.)

§ 360. (Criminal Code, section 230.) **Omission to take oath.** Every person employed in the Postal Service shall be subject to all penalties and forfeitures for the violation of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath of office or not. (R. S. § 3832; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 230, 35 Stat. 1134.)

§ 361. **Mailing pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on person.** Pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person are hereby declared to be non-mailable and shall not be deposited in or carried by the mails or delivered by any postmaster, letter carrier, or other person in the Postal Service: *Provided*, That such articles may be conveyed in the mails, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, for use in connection with their official duty, to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or officers' Reserve Corps; to officers of the National Guard or Militia of the several States, Territories, and Districts; to officers of the United States or of the sev-

eral States, Territories, and Districts whose official duty is to serve process of warrants of arrest or mittimus of commitment; to employees of the Postal Service; and to watchmen engaged in guarding the property of the United States, the several States, Territories, and Districts: *And provided further*, That such articles may be conveyed in the mails to manufacturers of firearms or bona fide dealers therein in customary trade shipments, including such articles for repairs or replacement of parts, from one to the other, under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any pistol, revolver, or firearm, declared by this section to be nonmailable, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Feb. 8, 1927, c. 75, § 1, 44 Stat. 1059.)

Chapter 9.—OFFENSES AGAINST FOREIGN AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE

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Sec.

- 418. Same; jurisdiction.
- 419. Same; section 408 of this title unaffected.
- 420. Compacts between states for cooperation in prevention of crime; consent of Congress.
- 420a. Interference with trade and commerce by violence, threats, etc.; penalties.
- 420b. Same; definitions.
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Section 381. Violent interference with foreign commerce. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States, shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. The term "United States", as used in this section, includes the Canal Zone, and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. (June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title IV, § 1, 40 Stat. 221; June 15, 1917, c. 30, Title XII, § 1, 40 Stat. 231.)

§ 382. (Criminal Code, section 232, amended.) Carrying explosives; on vessels or vehicles with passengers for hire; explosives permitted; restrictions; military transportation. It shall be unlawful to transport, carry, or convey, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States, any high explosive, such as, and including, dynamite, blasting caps, detonating fuzes, black powder, gunpowder, or other like explosive, on any vessel, car, or vehicle of any description operated in the transportation of passengers by a common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, which vessel, car, or vehicle is carrying passengers for hire. It shall be lawful to transport on any such vessel, car, or vehicle, smokeless powder, primers, fuses, not including detonating fuzes, fireworks, or other similar explosives, and properly packed and marked samples of explosives for laboratory examination, not exceeding a net weight of one-half pound each, and not exceeding twenty samples at one time in a single vessel, car, or vehicle; but such explosives shall not be carried in that part of a vessel, car, or vehicle which is being used for the transportation of passengers for hire. It shall be lawful to transport on any such vessel, car, or vehicle small-arms ammunition in any quantity, and such fuses, torpedoes, rockets, or other signal devices as may be essential to promote safety in operation. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the transportation of military or naval forces with their accompanying munitions of war on passenger-equipment vessels, cars, or vehicles.

The words "detonating fuzes", as used in this section, shall be interpreted to mean fuzes used in naval or military service to detonate the high-explosive bursting charges of projectiles, mines, bombs, or torpedoes. The word "fuzes" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean devices used in igniting the bursting charges of projectiles. The word "primers" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean devices used in igniting the propelling powder charges of ammunition. The word "fuses" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean the slow-burning fuses used commercially and intended to convey fire to an explosive combustible mass slowly or without danger to the person lighting. The word "fusees" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean the fusees ordinarily used on steamboats and railroads as night signals. (R. S. § 5353; May 30, 1908, c. 234, § 1, 35 Stat. 554; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 232, 35 Stat. 1134; Mar. 4, 1921, c. 172, 41 Stat. 1444.)

§ 383. (Criminal Code, section 233, amended.) Same; regulations for transporting made by Interstate Commerce Commission; effect. The Interstate Commerce Commission shall formulate regulations for the safe transportation within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States of explosives and other dangerous articles, including inflammable liquids, inflammable solids, oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, and poisonous substances,

which shall be binding upon all common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce which transport explosives or other dangerous articles by land or water, and upon all shippers making shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles via any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by land or water. Said commission, of its own motion, or upon application made by any interested party, may make changes or modifications in such regulations, made desirable by new information or altered conditions. Such regulations shall be in accord with the best-known practicable means for securing safety in transit, covering the packing, marking, loading, handling while in transit, and the precautions necessary to determine whether the material when offered is in proper condition to transport. Such regulations, as well as all changes or modifications thereof, shall, unless a shorter time is authorized by the commission, take effect ninety days after their formulation and publication by said commission and shall be in effect until reversed, set aside, or modified. In the execution of the provisions of sections 382 to 386 of this title the Interstate Commerce Commission may utilize the services of the bureau for the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, and may avail itself of the advice and assistance of any department, commission, or board of the Government, but no official or employee of the United States shall receive any additional compensation for such service except as now permitted by law. (May 30, 1908, c. 234, § 2, 35 Stat. 555; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 233, 35 Stat. 1135; Mar. 4, 1921, c. 172, 41 Stat. 1445.)

§ 384. (Criminal Code, section 234, amended.) Same; high explosives excluded. It shall be unlawful to transport, carry, or convey within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States, liquid nitroglycerin, fulminate in bulk in dry condition, or other like explosive, on any vessel, car, or vehicle of any description operated in the transportation of passengers or property by land or water by a common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. (May 30, 1908, c. 234, § 3, 35 Stat. 555; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 234, 35 Stat. 1135; Mar. 4, 1921, c. 172, 41 Stat. 1445.)

§ 385. (Criminal Code, section 235, amended.) Same; marking packages. Every package containing explosives or other dangerous articles when presented to a common carrier for shipment shall have plainly marked on the outside thereof the contents thereof; and it shall be unlawful for any person to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by land or water, or to carry upon any vessel, car, or vehicle operated by any common carrier engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by land or water any explosive, or other dangerous article, as specified in section 383 of this title, under any false or deceptive marking, description, invoice, shipping order, or other declaration, or without informing the agent of such carrier in writing of the true character thereof, at or before the time such delivery or carriage is made. Whoever shall knowingly violate, or cause to be violated, any provision of this section, or of sections 382 to 384 of this title, or any regulation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in pursuance thereof, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than eighteen months, or both. (R. S. § 5355; May 30, 1908, c. 234, §§ 4, 5, 35 Stat. 555; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 235, 35 Stat. 1135; Mar. 4, 1921, c. 172, 41 Stat. 1445.)

§ 386. (Criminal Code, section 236, amended.) Same; causing death or injury by illegal transportation. When the death or bodily injury of any person results from the violation of sections 382 to 385 of this title, or any regulation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in pursuance thereof, the person or persons who shall have so knowingly violated, or cause to be violated, such provision or regulation, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (R. S. § 5354; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 236, 35 Stat. 1136; Mar. 4, 1921, c. 172, 41 Stat. 1445.)

§ 387. (Criminal Code, section 237.) **Importing lottery tickets; interstate carriage.** Whoever shall bring or cause to be brought into the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign country, for the purpose of disposing of the same, any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any advertisement of, or list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of, any such lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme; or shall therein knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier for carriage, or shall carry, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States through a foreign country to any place in or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to a foreign country, any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon, the event of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, or any advertisement of, or list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of, any such lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, or shall knowingly take or receive, or cause to be taken or received, any such paper, certificate, instrument, advertisement, or list so brought, deposited, or transported, shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than two years. (Mar. 2, 1895, c. 191, 28 Stat. 963; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 237, 35 Stat. 1136.)

§ 388. (Criminal Code, section 238.) **Intoxicating liquors; by interstate shipment; delivery to other than bona fide consignee.** Any officer, agent, or employee of any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, who shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered to any person other than the person to whom it has been consigned, unless upon the written order in each instance of the bona fide consignee, or to any fictitious person, or to any person under a fictitious name, any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind which has been shipped from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 238, 35 Stat. 1136.)

§ 389. (Criminal Code, section 239.) **Same; carrier collecting purchase price of interstate shipment.** Any railroad company, express company, or other common carrier, or any other person who, in connection with the transportation of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall collect the purchase price or any part thereof, before, on, or after delivery, from the consignee, or from any other person, or shall in any manner act as the agent of the buyer or seller of any such liquor, for the purpose of buying or selling or completing the sale

thereof, saving only in the actual transportation and delivery of the same, shall be fined not more than \$5,000. (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 239, 35 Stat. 1136.)

§ 390. (Criminal Code, section 240.) **Same; shipping packages in interstate commerce not plainly marked.** Whoever shall knowingly ship or cause to be shipped, from one State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, into any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any foreign country into any State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any package of or package containing any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind, unless such package be so labeled on the outside cover as to plainly show the name of the consignee, the nature of its contents, and the quantity contained therein, shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and such liquor shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and forfeiture of property imported into the United States contrary to law. (Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 240, 35 Stat. 1137.)

§ 391. (Criminal Code, section 241.) **Importing injurious birds and animals; permits for foreign wild animals; specimens for museums.** The importation into the United States, or any Territory or District thereof, of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interests of agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited; and all such birds and animals shall, upon arrival at any port of the United States, be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. No person shall import into the United States, or into any Territory or District thereof, any foreign wild animal or bird, except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural-history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other birds as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section. (May 25, 1900, c. 553, § 2, 31 Stat. 188; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 241, 35 Stat. 1137.)

See section 705 of Title 16.

§ 392. (Criminal Code, section 242.) **Transportation of illegally killed game; shipments in game season; feathers of barnyard fowls.** It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped. Nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed. Nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls. (May 25, 1900, c. 553, §§ 3, 5, 31 Stat. 188; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 242, 35 Stat. 1137.)

See section 705 of Title 16.

§ 393. (Criminal Code, section 243.) **Marking of packages.** All packages containing the dead bodies, or the plumage, or parts thereof, of game animals, or game or other wild birds, when shipped in inter-

state or foreign commerce, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, and the nature of the contents, may be readily ascertained on an inspection of the outside of such package. (May 25, 1900, c. 553, § 4, 31 Stat. 188; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 243, 35 Stat. 1137.)

§ 394. (Criminal Code, section 244.) **Same; penalty.** For each evasion or violation of any provision of sections 391 to 393 of this title, the shipper shall be fined not more than \$200; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than \$200. (May 25, 1900, c. 553, § 4, 31 Stat. 188; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 244, 35 Stat. 1138.)

§ 395. **Dead bodies of game animals or game or song birds, subject to laws of State.** All dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any foreign game animals, or game or song birds the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild game animals or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise. (May 25, 1900, c. 553, § 5, 31 Stat. 188.)

§ 396. (Criminal Code, section 245, amended.) **Importing and transporting obscene books.** Whoever shall bring or cause to be brought into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign country, or shall therein knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier, for carriage from one State, Territory, or District of the United States or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or place noncontiguous to but subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, through a foreign country, to any place in or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or from any place in or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to a foreign country, any obscene, lewd, or lascivious, or any filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion-picture film, paper, letter, writing, print, or other matter of indecent character, or any drug, medicine, article, or thing designed, adapted, or intended for preventing conception, or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use; or any written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, or of whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore mentioned articles, matters, or things may be obtained or made; or whoever shall knowingly take or cause to be taken from such express company or other common carrier any matter or thing the depositing of which for carriage is herein made unlawful, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (Feb. 8, 1897, c. 172, 29 Stat. 512; Feb. 8, 1905, c. 550, 33 Stat. 705; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 245, 35 Stat. 1138; June 5, 1920, c. 268, 41 Stat. 1060.)

§ 397. **White-slave traffic; terms defined.** The term "interstate commerce", as used in this section and sections 398 to 404 of this title, shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and the term "foreign commerce" shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country and from any foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 1, 36 Stat. 825.)

§ 398. **Same; transportation of woman or girl for immoral purposes, or procuring ticket.** Any person

who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery, or to engage in any other immoral practice; or who shall knowingly procure or obtain, or cause to be procured or obtained, or aid or assist in procuring or obtaining, any ticket or tickets, or any form of transportation or evidence of the right thereto, to be used by any woman or girl in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent or purpose on the part of such person to induce, entice, or compel her to give herself up to the practice of prostitution, or to give herself up to debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whereby any such woman or girl shall be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 2, 36 Stat. 825.)

§ 399. **Same; inducing transportation for immoral purposes.** Any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce, or cause to be persuaded, induced, enticed, or coerced, or aid or assist in persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any woman or girl to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose on the part of such person that such woman or girl shall engage in the practice of prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whether with or without her consent, and who shall thereby knowingly cause or aid or assist in causing such woman or girl to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers in interstate or foreign commerce, or any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 3, 36 Stat. 825.)

§ 400. **Same; inducing interstate transportation of woman or girl under eighteen for immoral purposes.** Any person who shall knowingly persuade, induce, entice, or coerce any woman or girl under the age of eighteen years from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, with the purpose and intent to induce or coerce her, or that she shall be induced or coerced to engage in prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, and shall in furtherance of such purpose knowingly induce or cause her to go and to be carried or transported as a passenger in interstate commerce upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 4, 36 Stat. 826.)

§ 401. **Same; jurisdiction of prosecutions.** Any violation of any of sections 398 to 400 of this title shall be prosecuted in any court having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which said violation was committed, or from, through, or into which any such woman or girl may have been carried or transported as a passenger in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, contrary to the provisions of any of said sections. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 5, 36 Stat. 826.)

§ 402. Same; (1) Prevention of transportation in foreign commerce of alien women and girls under international agreement; Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization designated as authority to receive information; duty to receive and keep statements of and pertaining to them. For the purpose of regulating and preventing the transportation in foreign commerce of alien women and girls for purposes of prostitution and debauchery, and in pursuance of and for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement or project of arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, adopted July 25, 1902, for submission to their respective governments by the delegates of various powers represented at the Paris Conference and confirmed by a formal agreement signed at Paris on May 18, 1904, and adhered to by the United States on June 6, 1908, as shown by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated June 15, 1908, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby designated as the authority of the United States to receive and centralize information concerning the procurement of alien women and girls with a view to their debauchery, and to exercise supervision over such alien women and girls, receive their declarations, establish their identity, and ascertain from them who induced them to leave their native countries, respectively; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to receive and keep on file in his office the statements and declarations which may be made by such alien women and girls, and those which are hereinafter required pertaining to such alien women and girls engaged in prostitution or debauchery in this country, and to furnish receipts for such statements and declarations provided for in sections 397 to 404 of this title to the persons, respectively, making and filing them.

(2) Statement by person keeping woman or girl for immoral purposes; failure to file, making false statement, or failure to disclose facts. Every person who shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any country, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, shall file with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization a statement in writing setting forth the name of such alien woman or girl, the place at which she is kept, and all facts as to the date of her entry into the United States, the port through which she entered, her age, nationality, and parentage, and concerning her procurement to come to this country within the knowledge of such person, and any person who shall fail within thirty days after such person shall commence to keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or place for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl within three years after she shall have entered the United States from any of the countries, party to the said arrangement for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, to file such statement concerning such alien woman or girl with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, or who shall knowingly and willfully state falsely or fail to disclose in such statement any fact within his knowledge or belief with reference to the age, nationality, or parentage of any such alien woman or girl, or concerning her procurement to come to this country, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

(3) Presumption of failure to file statement not on file; failure to furnish not excused by self-criminating tendency; immunity from prosecution. In any prosecution brought under sections 397 to 404 of this title, if it appear that any such statement required is not on file in the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the person whose duty it shall be to file such statement shall be presumed to have failed to file said statement, unless such person

or persons shall prove otherwise. No person shall be excused from furnishing the statement, as required by this section, on the ground or for the reason that the statement so required by him, or the information therein contained, might tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture under any law of the United States for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he may truthfully report in such statement. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 6, 36 Stat. 826; June 10, 1933, Ex. Or. 6166, § 14.)

§ 403. Same; "Territory", "person" construed; liability of persons or corporations for acts and omissions of officers, agents, or employees. The term "Territory", as used in sections 397 to 404 of this title, shall include the Territory of Alaska, the insular possessions of the United States, and the Canal Zone. The word "person" shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of sections 397 to 404, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person, acting for or employed by any other person or by any corporation, company, society, or association within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such other person, or of such company, corporation, society, or association, as well as that of the person himself. (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 7, 36 Stat. 827; Aug. 24, 1912, c. 387, § 1, 37 Stat. 512.)

See section 21 of Title 48.

§ 404. Same; citation. Sections 397 to 404 of this title shall be known and referred to as the "White Slave Traffic Act." (June 25, 1910, c. 395, § 8, 36 Stat. 827.)

§ 405. Prize-fight films; transportation or importation. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for mailing or delivery, or to deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier for carriage, or to send or carry from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or to bring or to cause to be brought into the United States from abroad, any film or other pictorial representation of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, which is designed to be used or may be used for purposes of public exhibition. (July 31, 1912, c. 263, § 1, 37 Stat. 240.)

§ 406. Same; receiving for sale or exhibition. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or receive from the mails, or any express company or other common carrier, with intent to sell, distribute, circulate, or exhibit any matter or thing forbidden by section 405 of this title to be deposited for mailing, delivery, or carriage in interstate commerce. (July 31, 1912, c. 263, § 2, 37 Stat. 241.)

§ 407. Same; punishment. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 405 and 406 of this title shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000, or sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. (July 31, 1912, c. 263, § 3, 37 Stat. 241.)

§ 408. Motor vehicles; transportation, etc., of stolen vehicles. This section may be cited as the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. The term "motor vehicle" when used in this section shall include an automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, motorcycle, or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails; the term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce a motor vehicle, know-

ing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle, moving as, or which is a part of, or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both. Any person violating this section may be punished in any district in or through which such motor vehicle has been transported or removed by such offender. (Oct. 29, 1919, c. 89, §§ 1 to 5, 41 Stat. 324.)

§ 408a. **Kidnaped persons; transportation, etc., of persons unlawfully detained.** Whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward or otherwise, except, in the case of a minor, by a parent thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished (1) by death if the verdict of the jury shall so recommend, provided that the sentence of death shall not be imposed by the court if, prior to its imposition, the kidnaped person has been liberated unharmed, or (2) if the death penalty shall not apply nor be imposed the convicted person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court in its discretion shall determine: *Provided*, That the failure to release such person within seven days after he shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away shall create a presumption that such person has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce, but such presumption shall not be conclusive. (June 22, 1932, c. 271, § 1, 47 Stat. 326; May 18, 1934, c. 301, 48 Stat. 781.)

§ 408b. **Same; interstate or foreign commerce defined.** The term "interstate or foreign commerce", as used in section 408a of this title, shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia. (June 22, 1932, c. 271, § 2, 47 Stat. 326; May 18, 1934, c. 301, 48 Stat. 782.)

§ 408c. **Same; conspiracy.** If two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of sections 408a and 408b of this title, and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy, such person or persons shall be punished in like manner as provided for by said sections. (June 22, 1932, c. 271, § 3, 47 Stat. 326; May 18, 1934, c. 301, 48 Stat. 782.)

§ 408d. **Threatening communications in interstate commerce.** Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation any money or other thing of value, shall transmit in interstate commerce, by any means whatsoever, any threat (1) to injure the person, property, or reputation of any person, or the reputation of a deceased person, or (2) to kidnap any person, or (3) to accuse any person of a crime, or (4) containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both: *Provided*, That the term "interstate commerce" shall include communication from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall amend or repeal section 338a of this title. (May 18, 1934, c. 300, 48 Stat. 781.)

§ 408e. **Moving in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution for felony or giving testimony.** It shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or

extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this section may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed. (May 18, 1934, c. 302, 48 Stat. 782.)

§ 409. **Larceny, etc., of goods in interstate or foreign commerce; penalty.** Whoever shall unlawfully break the seal of any railroad car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or shall enter any such car with intent in either case to commit larceny therein; or whoever shall steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, or by fraud or deception obtain from any railroad car, station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicles, or from any steamboat, vessel, or wharf, with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight or express, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession any such goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen; or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take, carry away, or by fraud or deception obtain with intent to convert to his own use any baggage which shall have come into the possession of any common carrier for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or shall break into, steal, take, carry away, or conceal any of the contents of such baggage, or shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such baggage or any article therefrom of whatever nature, knowing the same to have been stolen, or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take by any fraudulent device, scheme, or game, from any passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, or from any passenger or from the possession of any passenger while on or in such passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, when such car is a part of a train moving from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any money, baggage, goods, or chattels, or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such money, baggage, goods, or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall in each case be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district wherein the crime shall have been committed or in which the defendant may have taken or been in possession of the said money, baggage, goods, or chattels. The carrying or transporting of any such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall constitute a separate offense and subject the offender to the penalties above described for unlawful taking, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district into which such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels shall have been removed or into which they shall have been brought by such offender. The words "station house," "platform," "depot," "wagon," "automobile," "truck," or "other vehicle," as used in this section, shall include any station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle of any person, firm, association, or corporation having in his or its custody therein or thereon any freight, express, goods, chattels, shipments, or baggage moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment. (Feb. 13, 1913, c. 50, § 1, 37 Stat. 670; Jan. 28, 1925, c. 102, 43 Stat. 793; Jan. 21, 1933, c. 16, 47 Stat. 773.)

§ 410. Same; jurisdiction of State courts unimpaired; double jeopardy. Nothing in section 409 of this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts. (Feb. 13, 1913, c. 50, § 2, 37 Stat. 670; Jan. 28, 1925, c. 102, 43 Stat. 794; Jan. 21, 1933, c. 16, 47 Stat. 774.)

§ 411. Same; proof of character of shipments. To establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under section 409 of this title the waybill of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment was made. (Feb. 13, 1913, c. 50, § 3; Jan. 28, 1925, c. 102, 43 Stat. 794; Jan. 21, 1933, c. 16, 47 Stat. 774.)

§ 412. Embezzlement, etc., by officers of carrier; jurisdiction; double jeopardy. Every president, director, officer, or manager of any firm, association, or corporation engaged in commerce as a common carrier, who embezzles, steals, abstracts, or willfully misapplies, or willfully permits to be misapplied, any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, property, or assets of such firm, association, or corporation arising or accruing from, or used in, such commerce, in whole or in part, or willfully or knowingly converts the same to his own use or to the use of another, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$500, or confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Prosecutions hereunder may be in the district court of the United States for the district wherein the offense may have been committed.

Nothing in this section shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts. (Oct. 15, 1914, c. 323, § 9, 38 Stat. 733.)

§ 413. National Stolen Property Act; citation. Sections 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, and 419 of this title may be cited as the "National Stolen Property Act." (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 1, 48 Stat. 794.)

§ 414. Same; definitions. When used in sections 413 to 419 of this title—

(a) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall mean transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

(b) The term "securities" shall include any note, stock certificate, bond, debenture, check, draft, warrant, traveler's check, letter of credit, warehouse receipt, negotiable bill of lading, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate; certificate of interest in property, tangible or intangible; instrument or document or writing evidencing ownership of goods, wares, and merchandise; or transferring or assigning any right, title, or interest in or to goods, wares, and merchandise, or, in general, any instrument commonly known as a "security", or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, warrant, or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing, or any forged, counterfeited, or spurious representation of any of the foregoing.

(c) The term "money" shall mean the legal tender of the United States or of any foreign country, or any counterfeit thereof. (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 2, 48 Stat. 794.)

§ 415. Same; transportation of stolen or feloniously taken goods, securities, or money. Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate

or foreign commerce any goods, wares, or merchandise, securities, or money, of the value of \$5,000 or more theretofore stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with intent to steal or purloin, knowing the same to have been so stolen or taken, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both. (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 3, 48 Stat. 794.)

§ 416. Same; receipt or disposal of goods, securities, or money feloniously taken while a part of interstate commerce. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any goods, wares, or merchandise, securities, or money, of the value of \$5,000 or more, or whoever shall pledge or accept as security for a loan any goods, wares, or merchandise, or securities of the value of \$500 or more which, while moving in or constituting a part of interstate or foreign commerce, has been stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with intent to steal or purloin, knowing the same to have been stolen or taken, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than ten years, or both. (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 4, 48 Stat. 795.)

§ 417. Same; indictment for more offenses. In the event that a defendant is charged in the same indictment with two or more violations of sections 414, 415, or 416 of this title, then the aggregate value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, securities, and money referred to in such indictment shall constitute the value thereof for the purposes of sections 415 and 416 of this title. (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 5, 48 Stat. 795.)

§ 418. Same; jurisdiction. Any person violating section 414, 415, or 416 of this title may be punished in any district into or through which such goods, wares, or merchandise, or such securities or money, have been transported or removed. (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 6, 48 Stat. 795.)

§ 419. Same; section 408 of this title unaffected. Nothing in sections 413 to 418 of this title shall be construed to repeal, modify, or amend any part of section 408 of this title, cited as the "National Motor Vehicle Theft Act." (May 22, 1934, c. 333, § 7, 48 Stat. 795.)

§ 420. Compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime; consent of Congress. The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts. (June 6, 1934, c. 406, § 1, 48 Stat. 900.)

§ 420a. Interference with trade and commerce by violence, threats, etc.; penalties. Any person who, in connection with or in relation to any act in any way or in any degree affecting trade or commerce or any article or commodity moving or about to move in trade or commerce—

(a) Obtains or attempts to obtain, by the use of or attempt to use or threat to use force, violence, or coercion, the payment of money or other valuable considerations, or the purchase or rental of property or protective services, not including, however, the payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee; or

(b) Obtains the property of another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right; or

(c) Commits or threatens to commit an act of physical violence or physical injury to a person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to violate subsections (a) or (b); or

(d) Conspires or acts concertedly with any other person or persons to commit any of the foregoing acts, shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment from one to ten years or by a fine of \$10,000, or both. (June 18, 1934, c. 569, § 2, 48 Stat. 979.)

§ 420h. Same; definitions. (a) As used in section 420a of this title the term "wrongful" means in viola-

tion of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or Territory.

(b) The terms "property", "money", or "valuable considerations" used in section 420a of this title shall not be deemed to include wages paid by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee.

(c) The term "trade or commerce", as used in section 420a of this title, is defined to mean trade or commerce between any States, with foreign nations, in the District of Columbia, in any Territory of the United States, between any such Territory or the District of Columbia and any State or other Territory, and all other trade or commerce over which the United States has constitutional jurisdiction. (June 18, 1934, c. 569, §§ 1, 3, 48 Stat. 979, 980.)

§ 420c. Same; prosecutions. Prosecutions under sections 420a to 420e of this title shall be commenced only upon the express direction of the Attorney General of the United States. (June 18, 1934, c. 569, § 4, 48 Stat. 980.)

§ 420d. Same; jurisdiction of offenses. Any person charged with violating section 420a of this title may be prosecuted in any district in which any part of the offense has been committed by him or by his actual associates participating with him in the offense or by his fellow conspirators: *Provided*, That no court of the United States shall construe or apply any of the provisions of sections 420a to 420e of this title in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the United States. (June 18, 1934, c. 569, § 6, 48 Stat. 980.)

§ 420e. Same; separability clause. If any provisions of sections 420a to 420d of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of said sections and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. (June 18, 1934, c. 569, § 5, 48 Stat. 980.)

Chapter 10.—SLAVE TRADE AND PEONAGE

Sec.

421. Confining, detaining, or selling slaves on vessel.
422. Seizing slaves on foreign shores.
423. Bringing slaves into United States.
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425. Transporting persons to be held as slaves.
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445. Same; obstructing enforcement of law.
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Section 421. (Criminal Code, section 246.) Confining, detaining, or selling slaves on vessel. Whoever, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the slave trade, or being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, forcibly confines or detains on board such vessel any person as a slave, or, on board such vessel, offers or attempts to sell as a slave any such person, or on the high seas or anywhere on tide water, transfers or delivers to any other vessel any such person with intent to make such person a slave, or lands or delivers on shore from

on board such vessel any person with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such person as a slave, is a pirate, and shall be imprisoned for life. (R. S. § 5375; Jan. 15, 1897, c. 29, § 2, 29 Stat. 487; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 246, 35 Stat. 1138.)

§ 422. (Criminal Code, section 247.) Seizing slaves on foreign shores. Whoever, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign vessel engaged in the slave trade, or being of the crew or ship's company of any vessel owned in whole or in part, or navigated for, or in behalf of, any citizen of the United States, lands from such vessel, and, on any foreign shore, seizes any person with intent to make such person a slave, or decoys, or forcibly brings, or carries or receives such person on board such vessel, with like intent, is a pirate, and shall be imprisoned for life. (R. S. § 5376; Jan. 15, 1897, c. 29, § 2, 29 Stat. 487; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 247, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 423. (Criminal Code, section 248.) Bringing slaves into United States. Whoever brings within the jurisdiction of the United States, in any manner whatsoever, any person from any foreign kingdom or country, or from sea, or holds, sells, or otherwise disposes of, any person so brought in, as a slave, or to be held to service or labor, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, one-half to the use of the United States and the other half to the use of the party who prosecutes the indictment to effect; and, moreover, shall be imprisoned not more than seven years. (R. S. § 5377; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 248, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 424. (Criminal Code, section 249.) Equipping vessels for slave trade. Whoever builds, fits out, equips, loads, or otherwise prepares or sends away, either as master, factor, or owner, any vessel, in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or causes such vessel to sail from any port or place whatsoever within such jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring any person from any foreign kingdom or country to be transported to any port or place whatsoever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a slave, or held to service or labor, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, one-half to the use of the United States and the other half to the use of the person prosecuting the indictment to effect; and shall, moreover, be imprisoned not more than seven years. (R. S. § 5378; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 249, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 425. (Criminal Code, section 250.) Transporting persons to be held as slaves. Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States, takes on board, receives, or transports from any foreign kingdom or country, or from sea, any person in any vessel for the purpose of holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of such person as a slave, or to be held to service or labor, shall be punished as prescribed in section 421 of this title. (R. S. § 5379; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 250, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 426. (Criminal Code, section 251.) Hovering on coast with slaves on board. Whoever, being the captain, master, or commander of any vessel found in any river, port, bay, harbor, or on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the United States, or hovering on the coast thereof, having on board any person for the purpose of selling such person as a slave, or with intent to land such person for any such purpose, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than four years. (R. S. § 5380; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 251, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 427. (Criminal Code, section 252.) Serving on vessels in slave trade. Whoever, being a citizen of the United States, or other person residing therein, voluntarily serves on board of any vessel employed or made use of in the transportation of slaves from any foreign country or place to another shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. (R. S. §§ 5381, 5382; Mar. 4, 1909, c. 321, § 252, 35 Stat. 1139.)

§ 428. (Criminal Code, section 253.) Receiving or carrying away person to be sold or held as slave. Whoever, being the master or owner or person hav-